## THE FASHIONS.

OPENING DAYS.

NEW-TORK, FRENCH, AND GERMAN FASHIONS-BONNETS, HATS, FLOWERS-NEW COSTUMES -- COLORS AND STYLES FOR THE SEASON-DOLLY VARDENS-NEW FABRICS-GLOVES,

LACES, LINENS. Alas! poor human nature, tempted of that modern Babylen, arrayed in pearls and satin, fine linen and scarlet, not even for the Lenten season will she desert her throne. How much sweeter than the chant murmurs of voices in the aisles of fashion, the musical

the dainty dalliance with marvelous fabrics of priceles lace, monchoirs in airy cuskets, too ethereal to absorb a sigh, and valls surveyed with tender eyes and soft binahes, that should be lifted solely by the breath of love, as the maiden brow yields its hely freedom to a loved bondage. In vain does the heart sigh mea calpa.

Opening days are not to be disregarded.

Muffled in furs and coiffe in velvet, it is an aggravation only to be comprehended by woman, only to look at the hats, and bonnets, and flowers which this season have arrived to perfection. It must be understood that the flowers of vivid red, blue, and other impossible thats are consigned to oblivion. Just now, fancy a new tint, "Paris in ashes," of a faint gray, into which is shed a blue of a wintry sky, the palest amber, the translucent green of the toam-capped wave, over which is cast an ashen hue; and more vivid is the "Paris on fire," in fiame-color and scarlet streaked with black. In the leaves and vines which used to make poor Nature droop her graceful head and weep April tears. In fact, it of the present day, hanging in luxuriant grace from soft, flexible stems, with the grayish-green foliage; to the full-blown rose are added a wealth of buds, and a rose with decay at its heart. The flowers are all soft in hue like opal tints, suggestive of bright-eyed May,

With fish-like Columbine bedig it, beneath whose feet The curied stream rost chidings keyt."

ow-rooms of the modistes presented a most distracting metange of shade upon shade, that involving tint, ribbons, feathers, laces, flowers so like their liv-

Violets, ameracos and asphotel, fotus and lilles." mixed with Shakespeare's "lush and lusty grasses" and gray-shaded foliage. Many of the black straw high-erowned hats were embryddered upon the front with oak erowned hats were embredered upon the front with oak leaves, tendrifs, and large roses in jets directly upon the siraw. At the back binck ribbon and lace were massed, and upon the crown crimson roses with gray leaves, or printroses half hidden in tinted foliage. Flowers will be more fashionable than feathers this season. The most captivating of all the bonnets was christened the "Coronet Gipsy," a coquettish little creation of some fairy fingers, in leghorn, its black lace pullings in front surmounted by a pale straw-colored feather; at the back, half hidden in black thread-lace barbes, gracefully amag a purple by acinthine spray. Another little half-gipsy was made of snowy chip, over which laid in puffing pale in pity, some golden glinting. The strings were of the same material, and at the back nestled delicate thits of white and yellow daisles. In ashes of Paris is a beautiful bonnet of pule pink and gray, trimmed with ong sprays of drooping flowers and leaves, parti-colored, exactly matching the silk of the own particular pedestal, there are innumerable other shapes, each paquante and becoming. It is difficult to distinguish between hate and bennets; the strings mark face beneath-but how pacongruous, a Pompadour roll and fringe of crimps, and the imperturable face of a New-York belle! Undoubtedly cottage bonnets will be at a discount. But very charming and becoming withal, flower to match the toilet. A most charming bonnet of

face, a lovely large tea rose in the midst of exquisitely

ol dentery at the neck. Another, of delicate gray silk,

periwinkle surays internated with the deep glossy green of the leaves, falling at the back with long ends of

It is time to think of demi-suison tellets, if our fair aders would but be advised, and not be found wanting when the Jame roses bloom. Too many ladies, through indolence, want of forethought, or an extraordinary linging affection for velvet and furs, will persist in dis playing these wintry garments to the bright sunshine of | t the due, the soil of a season's constant wear is neve. more perceptible than when Spring kisses into life the walting earth, and our pulses beat a results at the doffing ad our wintry trappings and donning the Iris-like hues Printemps. The toilets for the inter mediate wason should be made of cashmere and silk For example: A skirt and polonaise of cashinere trimmed with silk, disposed in flat bias bands or kill plaiting, or a plaited flounce surmounted by two, perhaps more, maller ones. Costumes of elegance and distinction tyked and trimmed profusely with guipure and fringe Added to this, embroideries will profusely cover these tollets. Already the artistic eye perceives the change produced by these rich embroideries and braidings not destroyed by upright rufflings, ruchings and volu minous flouncings. And one, too, may be assured of being well dressed in the best acceptation of the term without producing a sensation. The brilliant and ele cant costumes for Spring, as disclosed at some of the most distingué establishments, are made of wool and silk, monairs of various kinds, and complete suits of cashmere, plain or richly braided and embroidered. The overskirt draped over the skirt with basque, or the sleeveless sucque with a cape, is by many preferred to the polonnise. It is recommended to have a sleeveless sacque made of cashimere, either in black or any delicate substitute for an ordinary jacket or shawl.

At one of the leading houses a beautiful suit was displayed composed of two skirts, a blouse waist, and a sleeveiess jacket, with cape, trimmed with guipure lace, gimp, and large tassels at the draping. It is easy to perceive that this is intended for every variation of our capricious climate. Of the same material, portions can be added or thrown aside at pleasure. A very elegant promenade costume was composed of bronze silk, in the style of Louis XV. A deep flounce trimmed the skirt, which was surmounted by a ruche (for ruches are yet used upon silk); above this at a short interval was a second ruchs, the overskirt of the same, open before, draped away widely in order to show a vest made with hasque of the same shade in velvet. The edges of the overskirt were embroidered in braid and silk embroidery of the same color, here and there a slight mixture of black. The sleeves of a wide coat pattern had deep cuffs to match. More elaborate was a costume for visiting. The demi-train shirt was trimmed with a gathered flounce 12 inches deep, and headed with eight inches The overskirt, in cashmere of the same shade, was richly embrodered and edged with a deep handsomely knotted fringe. The overskirt, in strong contrast to the others, is longer before than behind, quite touching the top of the flounce. The basque was shorter in front, with a full plaited postillien back, also garnished with fringe.

Yet another very elegant dress, in perfect barmony with the dictates of taste, was a costume of pink-gray faille. This was exquisitely trimmed with a gathered flounce 15 inches deep; loosely adjusted folds of erêpe de chêns headed the flounce, caught down at regular intervais by hows of black velvet. With this was a polonaise draped high at the sides and short in front with the This costame, being intended for the house was open at the neck, surrounded with the narrow plaiting of crèpe de chêne, and filled in with Swiss muslin plaiting. The sleeves were finished with flounces of loce, with loops of velvet and revers above the chow, and a band of the same trimming surrounding the arm above the Sounces of lace. It must be noticed that puffings are not generally seen, because antagonistic to the struction, on account of some articles on school reform the flowing harmony of the present style. A rather more elaborate visiting toilet was in black silk; the deep flounce upon the lower skirt was cut in vandykes, bound with veivet, raised two or three inches from the bottom; then a deep kilt plaiting of silk, with two narrow flounces like the above. The polonaise was trimmed with deep points, first embroidered, then sewed on; at the neck a vide collar and revers were added, which were also claborately embroidered. The sleeves were made to

correspond with the velvet-trimmed flounces and plaiting, with a band at the heading, embroidered. At th back of the potenaise was a jaunty little postillion.

and mohair are used in stripes, gray and white, gray and stripes are used for bias bands, plaiting and for the polonaise. Heavy kilt plaiting is fashionable, yet its weight and the immense quantity of material required will always prevent its being very popular. Narrower rows of plaiting are preferred headed with plain bias bands, or the ugly, inharmonious standing ruffles which so down at the lewer edge; it is on the contrary permitted to hang loose, and is caught together beneath to keep in place. The overskirts to this style of dress are very long behind, short in front, draped very high at the sides, styllsh, and makes up with great elegance in the beautiful glossy-black mobair of the "Beaver brand," and is ultable for the demi-suison; one, too, can indulge it as it is precisely alike upon both sides, so nothing can

Charming suits are imported and surrounded by charming gazers, in batiste and foulard, made up in the style above mentioned, the blouse waist, Wattenu postil-tion, alcoveless mantle, cape and jacket, with overskirt as flources of both overskirt and skirt. Many of the bells belonging to these suits are bias, fined with any stiff There is no decrease in the passion for polonaises, which tretonnes; upon the latter, rural scenes are so admirably displayed; one carries about upon one's person young barn-yards, duck-ponds, motherly hens and bold chanticleer; or meditative foxes cazing at purple grapes all too sour, and so on; and young ladies not well posted in Dickens say that Dolly Varden is a very low person, the daughter of a locksmith somewhere; that she filled Mr. Tomtit or Tippertit, but is engaged to one of the Wilets family, and perimps after she is married they may take her up, as the Willets are a very good old Long Island family. Cretonnes; upon the latter, rural scenes are so admira-

Mr. Tomiti or Tippertit, but is emarged to one of the valets family, and permaps after she is married they may take her up, as the Willets are a very good old Long Island family.

Some exquisitely beautiful new goods are found in Monsseline de Loie, in all the new times, with flowers strewn over the declicate grounds, to be worn over plain silks of corresponding hue; \$1.75 is the price. Others in sain stripes, check pattern, also very new, in Nile green, rose de the, of medium width. Lovely silk grenadines with narrow silk stripes, are a novelty just imported; over the grounds meander beautiful purple flowers and vines. A new material is Crepe diese, in even, 25 inches wide, there are seven shades of this fabric from even to brown. This rescribbles Crepe de chene, is low at \$2 a yard. Crape Armare is another novelty, 30 inches wide, all silk, in all the new times, is for potomaises, overskurts and triumings, at \$1.75. Timue de Rubeaux is all silk, a charming soft material for suits, in all colors, 21 inches wide, \$2 a yard. Beautiful are the black silk grenadines in stripes, and exquisitely embroidered in bright colors, \$1.25 to \$1.75. Alpine umbrellas and parasols are stands also year. Parasols are many of them flounced, with a tiny wreath of embroidered flowers in colored silks around the edge of the flounce. They are fringed also, and made of satin, elegantic embroidered, and twilled silk. In gloves, the new times are found. The most fashionable as last year. Parasols are many of them flounced they are found in the excellent gloves "Marie Antoinette" and Courvier and Despirez. Undressed kid gloves are imported in immeuse quantities, and so these tints are found in the excellent gloves "Marie Antoinette" and Courvier and Despirez. Undressed kid gloves are imported in immeuse quantities, and so delicately made that they can be worn for the promeande and visiting; \$2.25 is the price for four-buttoned gloves, \$1.75 for two-buttons; another sije is made with a dain-thy-sitched volante or cuff, scalinged, fastened

out right. He is now very busy writing his vindication. anything without authorization so long as he remains in the service. The official and semi-official articles on the Catacary affair seem to have had the good effect of queting any public feeling that might exist on the subject, and the relations between Bussia and America are rapidly reaching their normal position. The Alabama and nearly always from a point of view favorable to the promise or middle term will be reached, which will enable the affair to be settled, and all regret the possible failure of the Geneva arbitration, the success of which they think, would be of incalculable benefit to humanity.

The Mascow Gazette, of course, could not help jestingl saying that, after all the accusations against Mr. Cata eazy of meddling in the Alabama negotiations, it was a curious fact that so long as he meddled the negotiation went on very smoothly, but that no sooner ha he left America than trouble immediately broke out. It thinks the negotiations were not carried on with sincerity on either side. It is of the opinion that the arbitration will still go on, for England knows that if she withdraws the Americans will insist more than ever of these demands is perhaps nothing more than a party maneuver; that lately there have been many complaints in America that Mr. Fish was too submissive and yielded too much to England, and these reports had a bad influ ence on the popularity of the Administration; and that it would assist the reflection of Grant to show that his Administration was as jealous of the interests of the country as the most ardent Demo eratic patriot that could be found. The Gazette further says that the Americans are much culmer than the English; the English excitement seems to be only in hig words, and there are not the usual accompaniments of a political crisis. The St. Petersburg Gazette of the Academy, after a long review of the case, finds that the United States are unconditionally right, and that the plaintiff cannot be forbidden to bring in against the defendant all the damages he thinks he has suffered. It is for the defendant to disprove these by his evidence, but it is only the Court that has the decision in the

is for the defendant to disprove these by his evidence, but it is only the Court that has the decision in the matter. The action of America is said to be perfectly logical, and it is very natural on the part of a commercial nation to exaggerate the damages. The Gazzile then compares the United States to the Russian Boyars in the seventeenth centary, who, in making a peace with Poland, after having been defeated and having lost Smolensk, asked not only for the return of Smolensk, but for nearly the whole of Lithmania as well. On being asked they demanded so much they naively replied: "We why know we went't get it, but still we ask a great deal so as to get something." Morally the Gazette does not find this system prai-eworthy, but says that legally the United States are in the right, and by referring the question to arbitration puts it on the only reasonable ground. It has too high an idea of English political fact to imagine that England with not in the end leave the decision to the arbitration.

In a second article the St. Petersburg Gazette strongly maintains the same idea that it is better to leave the decision of the admissibility of the claims for indirect damages to the arbitrators rather than to resort anew to pegetiation. The Erchange Gazette and the Russian World have also both expressed themselves in favor of the American demanda. The Messenger of Europe, by far the best Russian monthly review, devotes several pages to showing how the English excitement was manufactured by the press, and especially the Satucday Review, and shows that the United States Government have never formulated the immense demands ascribed to them. President Grant, the Messenger goes on to say, did only his duty in including the claims for the indirect losses. It has no doubt but that England will submit to the decision of the arbitration. I should be glad to know what the Golos would say; but that excellent journal has met with a mistoriume, and has been stopped for four woulds any; but that excellent journal has met with a mis

## THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

CONNECTICUT.

PROSPECTS OF A POPULAR ELECTION-ASPECT OF THE LEGISLATIVE CONTEST-LOCAL QUES TIONS IN THE CANVASS-INSURANCE TAXES AND RAILROAD TARIFFS.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE! HARTFORD, March 17 .- There is a very general impression here, which has been considerably en-couraged since the New-Hampshire election, that Gov. Jewell will be elected by the people. Failing in that, however, the Legislature is considered a safe means to secure the election of the whole Republican ticket. Both parties are making a special effort for an advantage in the Legislature, not merely because the State ticket may depend upon it, but because there is a United States Senator to be chosen. Last year the Senate stood, 13 Republicans to 8 Democrats, and the House, 130 Republicans o 100 Democrats. A change of three Senatorial Districts ate, and a change of even six Republican towns, where two Representatives are elected, will turn the tide in the House. I give below a table of towns in which the

ajorities, one wa	Rep.	Dem.		Rep.	Dem.
Berlin			Reading		2
Suffield		5	Wilton	**	- 3
Prospect			Bethichem		- 6
North Haven		5	Warren		5 8
Welcott	1	**	Washington		8
New-London		3	Chatham		195
Colchester		**	Durham		1
East Lyme	. 5	66.	Andover		. 1
Lisbon		5	Ellington,		**
Salem	5	24	Hebron	**	. 4

of them it may be shown that they went Democratic appear in infinite variety, nor does the Dolly Varden furor diminish. We find these multiplied and remulti-House by from 15 to 20 majority, and it may go as high

	2000		Rep.	Dem.	THEAT	Dan	Dem.	Rep.	Dem. Maj
Dist.	Rep.	Dem.	May.	Maj.	Dist.	Ren.			2003
L	5.3.0	5,333	4.0	12	12	2,331	2,664	139	2.7
2	2,195	2,025	170		13	1.506	1 236	271	**
3	2,163	2,417		249	24	1,963	1,075	838	
4	6.305	5,122	30	1,217	15	1,340	1.619	221	
	3.212	3,395		183	16	1.712	1.661	51	**
5	2,053	2,899	153		17	1.234	1,735	2270	501
6	1,921	2,091		170	18	1,599	1,397	2	
100		2,034	200		19	1,527	1,708	319	
8	2,400	2,057	343	8.0		587	937	50	**
9	1,220	1,644	236	1.000	20			266	
10	2,135	3,856	0.0	7912	21	1,314	1,047	500	**
11	1.326	2,031		205					

and 3,108 Republican, or a Democratic majority of 130, which can be more than accounted for by the personal unpopularity of candidates whose vote fell behind that given for the State ticket. The Pirst and Eighteenth Districts will be close again this year. Both are natu-

rally Democratic.

Hartford is in the First District, and last year we had Hartford is in the First District, and last year we had a peculiar fight. Senator Johnson, who was the Democratic candidate, had the year before opposed a project for a parallel railroad branching in Newington from the Hartford and New-Haven road to New-Britain. The Hartford, Providence and Fishkill road runs through New-Britain, and would suffer by the building of the new road. The New-Britain people desired the new charter, as did the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, the attorney for which, H. C. Robinson, esq., was the Republican candidate for the Senate. Mr. Robinson got very much Democratic support from one road, while Mr. Johnson had the advantage of Republican votes from the other road. It was not an avowed issue in the canvass, but quietly it decided the election. This year there are new quietly it decided the election. This year there are new candidates running. Charles M. Pend, late State Treasurer, and at the present time Treasurer of the Hartford and New-Haven Road, is the Democratic mominee, and Charles J. Cole, the Republican candidate. Mr. Pend, while Treasurer of the State, raised a question concerning the taxation of premium notes of natural and life insurance companies, which came up in the General Assembly last year and was excitedly discussed. The measure passed the House, and was defeated by one majority in the Senate. It is a question about which there is a variety of opinion. The Companies claim that these notes are merely contingent assets; that they were provided, when the business was experimental, to determine the lowest cash rates, and that they are purely in the interest of policy-holders, though they are being rapidly taken up as the business settles to a basis, or plan, justified by experience. To tax them, they say, would be to add to the outdone of the people who are insured. But it is one of those questions, the explanation of which to the ordinary mind, is difficult because it involves matters more or less of a complicated nature, that can be used very effectively on general principles by the broad assertion that it is wholly a matter of taxing corporations to lighten the burdens of the three of taxing corporations. RUSSIAN OPINIONS—AMERICA SUSTAINED ALMOST
UNQUALIFIEDLY—COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.
FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE PRESS.
FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE!

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 27.—Baron Offenberg leaves, to-day, for Berlin, on his way to America, where he will arrive some time in April. Mr. Catacazy has arrived here, and has had a private interview with the Emperor, when he says he justified himself, though no one knows what really happens. He was received very coldly at the Foreign Office. In his case, he was told he was wanting in tact. He, however, takes the liberty of forestalling all discussion regarding premium notes, by a nanouncing that Mr. Pond's election will mean something of vastly more consequence to the people of Connecticut. Last year an effort was made to compel the reduction and New-Haven and Hartford and New-Haven Roads, but it was defeated, owing to the presence in the House of Mr. Bishop, Fresident of the former road, who, by plansible representations, staved it off. It will conse up again this year, and if Mr. Bishop shall again serve Bridgeport nominally and his road practically in the lower House, Mr. Pond will be a valuable ally to have in the Senate. It is to prevent the reduction of rairoad tares, which are enormously large and unequal, that Mr. Pond seeks the suffrages of his fellow-citizens, and that issue well understood will make his advocacy of premium note taxation, which is designed to cover up his real purpose, a matter of comparative insignificance among the mass of voters. The contest in the district will be a lively and interesting one. Mr. Cole is a close campaigner, and possesses many elements of strength aside from his party associations.

DIFFICULTIES, LIMITATIONS, AND ELUCIDATIONS Congress, as it did in the Senate yesterday, and hopelessly beats about like a blind pup in the water. It is and it is n't, is about the substance of the discussions thus far. There has never been any clear mapping out of the question. It is a budget of misunderstandings, miscoeptions, complainings, irritations, and cross-purposes

Things are not perfect, and they ought to be.

The real difficulties of the case are inherent in the sub ect itself, and it needs something beside a set of rules however elaborate, to remove them. It is a disorder that cannot be cured simply by attacking the symptoms It is a constitutional affection which requires a pro-founder diagnosis than has yet been applied to it. One of our most eminent statesmen died in Washington of consumption. His son used to write home that his father seemed to be pretty well, excepting his cough, and that if he could only get rid of that he would be quite well. Our Civil Service doctors talk in pretty much the same way. They are after a Civil Service cough, which is hacking in all directions, and which they a sume to be the disease itself, instead of a symptom of a deep-seated malady strongly intrenched behind it. Admit that their nostrums will cure this particular feature of the complaint, the disorder which underlied it in the constitution will simply force itself out in some new form. Though this is but a figure of speech, it touches the essence of the case. The whole evil lies in the irremediable fact that there are offices to distribute in the Government at frequent intervals, growing out of the fundamental axiom illustrated in the history of all free governments-namely, that rotation in office is the law of political life.

The history of the mother country, as well as our own amply illustrates the fact that the contests of parties are often merely struggles between the Ins and the Outs. And in all contests between parties, however vitalized by high principle, the element of expected personal changes always enters to enliven and invigorate the battle. Whenever government passes from one party to another, there is necessarily a change of men. And a change in the head of the Government, even, where there is none in party supremacy, is often, nay generally, in our times followed by a wide and almost universal change in the personnel of the Administration. And that fact is more completely illustrated in the practice under Gen. Grant's Administration than in, perhaps, any others in our his tory. There is nothing in own past annals, however we may talk about the earlier and purer days and practices of our Government, that controverts the broad doctrine we lay down, that rotation in office, in all free govern ments, is the law of political life; and that its applic tion is always coincident with the change of parties. It John Adams turned out but few of Gen, Washington' appointees, it was because he considered his Administration but a prolongation of the term of the same party Mr. Jefferson brought in a new party, and with him cama new set of men. "Few die and none resign," said he and the inference was emphatic. If he did not make a clean sweep like Gen. Jackson and Gen. Grant, he nevertheless fully recognized the prin-

ter as ours. But among those who take a hand in the game, the changes of place have been just as lively as here. At every period in the history of parties which has resulted in the minority becoming a majority, the Outs have sone in, and the Ins have gone out. To say that at every change in England, half the heads of oureaus, and a third of the clerks of the departments, and the whole tribe of postmasters and revenue officers are not rotated out of place as they are here, is merely to say that those officers in England are not, as here, a part and an inevitable part of the machinery of politics. In that country such incumbents have no pointical character or function. They are mere stationary cogs in the machinery. But they are otherwise with us, as it is inevitable they should be in a democratic republic. Being a part of the body of active politicians, they force themselves into recognition under our system as a part of the Outs and a part of the Ins, as much as do Cabinet officers, diplomadists, and members of Congress. The principle is the same in both cases. But among us it has necessarily a wider scope and application than in an old monarchy like England.

It may be reasserted, then, as a fundamental principle, as well as an established fact of history, that in all free governments rotation in office is the law of political iffe. And the more democratic the country the broader must be the application of this law. And to all reformers and debaters of our civil Service this fundamental principle should be commended as their starting-point. For it is upon this sunken rock of our system that both reformers and debaters split. Let them know, then, that it exists, and that it will lefty the explosive power of any political intro giverine which they can bring to bear upon it. This knowledge will clear the subject of much of the haze, that surrounds it, and help define the limits both of Cascussion and aption.

of Cascussion and action.

DRIFT OF POLITICAL DISCUSSION.

DRIFT OF POLITICAL DISCUSSION.

THE RIDICULOUS BUSINESS OF "" ADING OUT."

Well, then, we have come to this, and admitted it, that several of the prominent Kepublicans are avowedly opposed to the reflection of Gen. Grant, and we must see that they will work determinedly to accomplish his defeat before the Convention. And we need not underestimate the influence which they still possess in the ranks of the Republican party. Because Senutor Summer and Horace Greeley, and even Senator Schurz, oppose the continuance in office of President Grant, they are not the less Republicans, and none the less recognized as among the "leaders" by the great mass of the party. We ourselves do not and cannot approve the position they have taken in this campaign, but we nome the less recognize their great service in the cause of true Republicanism; and, moreover, we know that the people themselves recognize it, no matter what particular man or men they may support or oppose for the Presidency. The raling these great leaders altogether out of the party, simply because they have their preferences in relation to the Presidency, or even because one or all of these several leaders may themselves have aspirations for the office, this "reading out" altogether, which is so flippantily done by this and that little clerk to the party, is very ridiculous. Looking, then, at this matter of the opposition to the

PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY IN JOURNALISM.

a fool may sneer at.

PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY IN JOURNALISM.

Prow The New-Haves Journal.

There are limits to personal responsibility and impersonality in journalism. We think The Thibans has his pretty near the right rule to be observed. When a journal finds it necessary to make such exposures or charges mainst the conduct of public officials as lead to a legal investigation, the parties on whose information the charges are preferred should be brought forward to substantiate them. No man has a right to stand behind the journalist and facile attacks that he is unwilling to face before a competent tribunal. The object of exposing malfeasance in office is to bring about an investigation that shall test the truth of the charges prejerred. And when the informer has done that through the instrumentality of the newspaper, it becomes his fight and he is bound in honor to make good what he affirms. In the case of several investigations in New-York This Tribush, and the manadministration of the Harbor-Masters. On the other hand, the men of The Times when gatled upon to make good their allegations against Hall and other members of the Ribg, declined to divulge the names of their informants, and were mable to give any legal evidence to substantiate what the paper had said. It offered to prove Hall a thief, but when called in that direction. Of course this left the paper in a ridiculous position, while The Timens's success in furnishing proof won it laurels and power.

But there is another phase in journalism wherein the rule of The Times is correct, and is so recognized by The Times itself. When it is sought through curiesty or motives of revenge to find out the author of any particular article, that paper, like all well-regulated journals, refuses the information.

MONEY IN ELECTIONS.

MONEY IN ELECTIONS. Under this caption THE NEW-YORK TEIL NE of Estanday made some sound suggestions. But wear it has been misted concerning the expenditures in connecticut. The person to whom it addresses itselever served on a Republican State Committee, and

fort was made to compel the reduction of farcs on the few-York and New-Haven and Hartford and New-Haven Roads, but it was defeated, owing to the presence in the House of idr. Bishop, President of the former road, the by plausible representations, staved it off. It will one up again this year, and if Mr. Bishop shall again erve Bridgeport nominally and his road practically in he lower House, Mr. Pond will be a valuable ally to ave in the Senate. It is to prevent the reduction of airoad thres, which are enormously large and unequal, hat Mr. Pond seeks the suffrages of his fellow-ethizens, and that issue well understood will make his advocacy of premium note taxation, which is designed to cover ap his real purpose, a matter of comparative insignificance among the mass of voters. The contest in the discission of trength ande from his party associations.

CIVIL SERVICE DEBATE.

DIFFICULTIES, LIMITATIONS, AND ELECTDATIONS, PROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE, WASHINGTON, March 12.—The discussion on Civil Service Reform every now and then breaks out in Connecticut.

He total expenditure was \$5,000, in 150 is builting would please him more than to be put on the Nothing would please him more than to be put on the Nothing would please him more than to be put on the witness stand with Gov. English, each to be at full his error to discuss the other concerning the expenditures of those years. The Democrates talk about levies of those years. The Democrates talk about levies of those years. The Democrates talk about levies of those years. The Democrates of the About levies of those years. The Democrates talk about levies of these were heard "inside politics" of such testes, and anything of the sort was a such and the file of Bliss.
Q. Did you, in reply to such conversations as that, say it was all right and that there must be no such word as fail? A. I have no recollection of it.
Q. Did you or not say it to the best of your belief? A. To the nest of my belief? I did not; I may have said, I hope you will not fail; such a word as that may have

GENERAL NOTES.

incs to acquire possession of the Irish estates of his father, the lafe Marquis of Hertford, has had judgment The awful consequences of drawing a prize

Sir Richard Wallace, who took legal proceed

in a lottery were well illustrated in Taunton, Mass., last week. A man named John Coffren was arraigned before a magistrate, charged with terturing an old horse. Th a magistrate, charged with torturing an old noise. The miserable beast was found hitched to a tree in the woods, with no covering, the weather being extremely cold. Poor John pleaded guilty, but said, by way of ex-tenuation, that he had drawn the horse in a lottery, and finding him good for nothing, had intended to kill him; but before executing this deed of mercy, John got so ex-ceedingly drunk as to forget all about the matter; and thus festive obliviousness cost bim \$10. So much for drawing a noble steed in a lottery!

Such a passion as some men have for marrying! Jones, for instance, of Lawrence, Mass. He espoused No. 1 in Methuen, in 1869; No. 2 in Pelham, N. H., in April, 1871; and a third in Lawrence aforesaid in the following August. It is not every man who has the the following August. It is not every man who has the skill and ingenuity to accomplish feats so unusual as these. Jones is a great man in his own way, but statute law has no bowels, and he has been consigned to a dungeon more or less cold and gloomy, with a fine prospect of free lodgings in State Prison. Still, in spite of his undue devotion to Hymen, Jones may not be altogether devoid of winning little traits, for Mrs. Jones No. 3 has "announced her determination to stick to him." Perhaps because he is a great fool, and she is another.

To soveral energy of investile, which is here.

To several cases of juvenile suicide, heretofore noticed in this column, there must now be added another, occurring in Portland County, Mich. Frederick Seaddin, aged 16, was tempted by an older companion to steal money from his father, that both might abscond After the theft, both left the town, but Scaddin, having After the theft, both left the town, but Scaddin, having repented, returned, and being told that his "father was after him with the Sheriff," he shot himself near his home, although his mother was entreating him to come into the house. This poor child, evidently of sensitive organization, must have had little confidence in the affection of his father. It would not be exactly fair, in the absence of particular information, to say that for this the father is to be blamed; allowance must be made for the child's idiosyncracy; but that, in his discipline, had no doubt been innocently or otherwise ignored. In these days when great corporations, whose

organization is based upon the idea of public use and benefit, are creating massive powers and demanding pe culiar consideration and surrender of rights from private individuals, the opinion of Justice Miller of the United States Circuit Court for the Wisconsin District, in the case of Pumpelly agt. The Green Bay and Mississippi Canal Company, is of importance to many people. The Company creeted a dam across Fox River, thus raising the waters of Lake Winnebago so as to overflow 600 odd the waters of Lake Winnebago so as to overflow 600 odd acres of Pumpelly's land. Although the opinion was delivered upon demurrer to the pleas, and was therefore upon technical points, the merits of the case were fully developed. It was held that when the United States sells land, by treaty or otherwise, and parts with the fee without reservations, it attains no right to take that land for public use without just compensation, nor confers such right upon the State; that a man's rights are not precarious because the land may happen to be along a navigable river; that under the Federal Constitution, as well as by precedents of decisions in State courts, compensations in State courts. Grant, be nevertheless fully recognized the principle. The intermediate administrations between Jefferson's and Jackson's were substantially the prolongation of power in the hands of the same party until the time of John Quincy Adams, who, succeeding an epoch of routine, became the convenient object of assault and opposition by the triumphant horde that followed the lead of Gen. Jackson, who vigorously renewed and applied the doctrine of rotation in office.

If in England the changes have not been as wide and universal as here, in the alternations of parties, it has been because of the difference in the character of the two governments. The game of politics in the old country has been confined to a much smaller number of hands, because the government is not of such a popular characTHE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

MR. MURPHY CROSS-EXAMINED.

THE INTRIGUES TO DIVIDE THE REPUBLICAN PARTY—EXTRAORDINARY IGNORANCE OF THE EX-COLLECTOR—CURIOUS TAMMANY COMPLI-CATIONS. Following are extracts from the evidence

given before the Senate Committee on Custom-house Abuses by ex-Collector Murphy, Tuesday, March 19. The

Collector has been explaining how he and Mr. John Ben

Q. De you not know that you had, prior to the meeting on Monday morning at 19 o'clock, at the College-place and Marray-st. restaurant, with Mr. Bennett-had Bennett had received \$200 or a pertion of it, through the hands of Mr. Bilissi A. My distinct recollection is that he had not of my money; he may have received Mr. Biliss's money, which may have been deducted from the amount I gave Bilss afterwards, but I have no recollection of it; I recollect simply and distinctly that I paid \$400 to Mr. Bilss to hand to Mr. Bennett for that purpose; with regard to the details, or whether it was paid in \$5 bills or \$1 bills, or \$100 bills, or check; I don't recollect. By Mr. Bayard-Q. Did Mr. Bilss in your presence ask Mr. Bennett how much money he wanted? A. At that time?

Q. On the Monday, on the morning about 10 o'clock

as you describe.

Q. You do not recollect anything about the color of the tickets agreed upon tall that was left to Mr. Bliss, was it! A. Certainly; Mr. Bliss will give you the entre information on that subject when he comes on the

Q. How do you mean to fix the duties ! A. Well, I do

Q. How do you mean to fix the duties? A. Well, I do not propose to go into the details; I am not a bookkeeper or accountant.

Q. What is the method of obtaining a rebate of duty; to what officer should you apply? A. I would send for Mr. Clinch at once and tell him to take charge of it.

A. I am not speaking of what you would do; I am speaking now of what a merchant would do; how would he obtain it? A. If he was to apply to me—

Q. No, Sir, suppose a merchant has overpaid his duties, and considers that he is entitled to a relate, to whom would he apply for that—to what officer? A. He would apply to the Custom-house officers; probably he would go—

nett were arranging for a primary election in 1871:

Collector, Surveyor, and Naval Officer! A. Those matters are all first submitted to Washington.

Q. Sir! All those moneys are remitted to Washington.
Q. I am not speaking of that; when the division comes is ft not into gross halves! A. No, Sir.
Q. What is first done! A. I think the Collector's share of any portion of such a division comes to him directly.
Q. Yes, Sir; but understand me. I wish to find out the mode of distributings fund which is paid into Court in settlement and compromise of a claim for alleged frand upon the revenue. Suppose a fund of \$10,000 paid into Court, describe, then, what becomes of it! A. That money is usually sent by the Collector to the Department at Washington, and there the proportion that belongs to the officers is remitted back again to the Collector.
Q. Tell me in what proportions the officers are reald!

longs to the officers is remitted back again to the Collector.

Q. Tell me in what proportions the officers are paid I
A. I think the Collector gets 1-12, the Naval Officer 1-12,
Surveyor 1-12; I think the District-Attorney deducts two
per cent on the gross amount; that is my impression.

Q. What is the first deduction from the fund! A. I
presume it is the District-Attorney.

Q. The court costs—now, after the court costs are
taken out, is the balance divided into halves; into two I
A. It is all remitted to the Treasury Department; it is
not divided in New-York by the Collector.

Q. It does not make any difference when it is made; I
am not asking that. I am asking where it is made. After
the deduction of the court costs is the fund divided into
two equal parts I A. That that comes back to the Collector's office. I think, is the amount that is due the Naval
former.

O. After the court costs are taken out, is the balance

nett were arranging for a primary election in 1871:

Q. What was the cause of the interview between you and Bennett, and what was the business \$1. A. Mr. Bennett, I understood, had a misunderstanding wife the celebrated John V. Gridley of New-York, and wanted to defeat him in the primary, and was willing to do it; but then these men all being workingmen, it would cost a lot of money to give them their suppers and prevent them from going home that evening, so that they could remain and vote for him.

Q. Who were the candidates on the ticket which you wished to defeat \$1. A. I do not recollect, Sir, except Mr. Horace Greeley was one of them.

Q. Did you want to defeat Mr. Greeley \$1. A. Specially and particularly;

Q. And particularly \$1. A. Yes, Sir.

Q. Who were the other people on the ticket \$1. A. I cannot tell you without referring to the ticket.

Q. Mr. Greeley was one \$1. A. It was so stated.

Q. One of the candidates for delegate to the State Convention \$1. A. It was so stated.

Q. Was Marshall O'Roberts another \$1. A. He might have been. former.

Q. After the court costs are taken out, is the balance have been.
Q. Was D. D. Conover † A. Another.
Q. Do you remember the names of the alternates † A. I do not.

A. Another.
Q. Do you remember the names of the alternates? A. I do not.

Q. Was John.

V. Gridley one? A. I took no interest whatever in any of the name.

Q. Then Horace Greeley's name was any point of attack with you? A. That was the point.

Q. Do you know whether your Deputy and private Secretary, Mr. Terwilliger, had an interview with Bennett on this subject? A. I do not, Sur, I toick Mr. Blass was entirely capable of having all the interviews, and didn't think it was necessary to have anybody else.

Q. You have no knowledge or information that Cornell, Gillette, Bennett and Bliss ail met at the Fifth Avenue. Hotel to talk over this scheme of defeating Greeley? A. It would be probable, or natural, that Gillette talked with Bennett; they both lived in the same district, and were originally members of the same district, and were originally members of the same district, and were originally members of the same organization.

Q. Now I repeat, have you any knowledge or information to the effect that Mr. Corneli and Messrs. Bliss, Bennett and Gillette, all met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to talk over this business of defeating Greeley? A. It may have been; I have no recollection of it; I didn't ask anybody to enlist in that affair but myself, or to spend any money but myself.

Q. I have not asked that question yet; do you remember all that occurred at the interview at the French restaurant when you first met Bennett there? A. It was a very short interview, Sir; he told me what he could do, and I told him that any arrangements Bliss made with him I would see were earried out; I think that was the substance, and all there was of it.

Q. Do you remember whether Bliss, at that time, asked of Bennett and obtained of Bennett a copy of the Greeley ticket? A. I don't recollect that, Sir; Mr. Bliss can give you that information; I haven't got it.

Q. Ent Mr. Bennett at the restaurant at the corner of Mirray-st, and College-place? A. Not from me; he may have pand.

Q. Well, I say before that time? A. Bliss may have pand.

while goods that—were it was forestare for underQ. Why, what difference would it make, if the duties
were due to the Government, what was the form of
fraud! A. In one case the larger portion of the duty
on the goods had already been paid; in the other case,
none would have been paid.
Q. Suppose a large portion had been paid, and a portion still remained due, is not the Government entitled
to that! A. I will not answer that question; it is a legal
one; I should have to go back and examine that question
before I could answer it.
Q. You cannot answer that question! A. Not just
now.

nearly two years, you cannot tell me whether the duties of the Government are to be included in its half of the amount paid into court under settlement? A. If you will separate your question, senator, and ask me about the goods.

Q. You remember the occasion in regard to which you have testified of the removal of Detimap and others, do you not! A. I remember I named be camp; I remember I testified to that man.
Q. Do you not remember the cases of several persons whom you removed, or who were removed about the same time on account of a controversy in the General Committee, in which they voted contrary to your wishes I A. Yes, sir. es, sir. Do I understand you to justify those removals upor

Q. Piense to state the reason, then—the other reason.

A. My theory is that men that would act as they did
upon that occasion, were capable of most acything.

By IM. Bayard—What was that if A. My theory is
that men that would do as they did on that occasion
would be copable of mostly anything, except murder or
coblery.

that reason.

Q. Well, please to state explicitly, now, whether you office to say that there was any other reason for the unnerthal to say that there was any other reason for the removal of these filen except that [A. I will say that was the cause, but I will not say there was no other rause.

11. Q. Was it or not. Mr. Murphy? A. That was not en-tirely the question. Sir; that was partly the question in-volved. Q. Well, go en and add anything else you wish. A. The Q. Well, go en and add anything else you wish. A. The

tirely the question, Sir; that was parily the question involved.

Q. Well, go on and add anything else you wish. A. The question involved was whether the kepablican party should run themselves or whether Tweed should run them; that was the principal question involved.

Q. It was a question, then, at die-dity to the Republican party? A. Yes, Sir, on our side it was.

Q. And you considered that any man who had relations with Tweed or others of the Democratic Ring was not fit to stay in office, and could not be regarded as faithful to the Republican party? A. The practice there—

Q. Is that correct? A. My theory is, Sir, that a Democrat it is a professes binned; but a man to be Republican, professing to be a Republican, then doing Democratic Work—

By Mr. Bayard—Then what? A. Then doing work for the Democratic party, is not such a man is believe in ; an outspoken and honorable foe, I can respect, but a sneak or a traitor, I despise.

By Mr. Casseriy—I repeat the question and ask for the answer of the witheast? A. Any man who professed to be a Republican and obeyed Tweed's orders poutled to be a Republican and obeyed Tweed's orders poutled to be a Republican and obeyed Tweed's orders poutled to be a Republican and obeyed Tweed's orders poutled to be a Republican and obeyed Tweed's orders poutled to be a Republican and obeyed Tweed's orders poutled to be a Republican and obeyed Tweed's orders poutled to be a Republican and obeyed Tweed's orders poutled to be a Republican and obeyed Tweed's orders poutled to be a Republican and obeyed Tweed's orders poutled to be a Republican and who had relations with Tweed, or any others of the Tammany Figure, was not fit to stay in office, and could not be regarded as faithful to the Republican party. A. I say, Yes, If he was a Republican he was not me.

By Mr. Casserly—How onn have you known Mr. Tweed or Mr. Sweeny or Mr. Connolly f. A. I have known tweed and Connolly probably for thyears; i wish to be understood in my answer, if a man was a Democrat he had a right to be with Twe

O Do you say that he did not tell you so! A. I say I do not recollect any such conversation as that; that is not our style of deing business.

Q. Did he not tell you that he would try to have the first line formed and have them—the Gridley menbeaten before they were aware of It! A. Those conversations may have occurred with Bliss; I was there but a few minutes; and I left the idetails, as I said before, to Mr.

Q. Did you or not say it to time cost of your seater? A. To the best of my beitef I did not; I may have said. I hope you will not fail; such a word as that may have been used, and have no recollection even of that.

Q. Did you then tell Mr. Bliss that he could be at the office, and send the money up by "Pop," referring to Gillette? A. Did I what!

Q. Did you at that time say to Mr. Eliss that he could be at his office and send the money up by "Pop" Gillette? A. That may have occurred.

Q. That name of "Pop" was the name that Gillette was known by? A. He lived in that district.

Q. That was the name he was known by i A. Yes, Sir; he was an old man; yes; he was known by? A. Yes, Sir; he was an old man; yes; he was known by that name.

Q. Was it not then arranged that Bennett was to get a ticket similar to the Greeley tickets, and then Bliss was to have 2,000 of them struck off, so as to imitate the Greeley ticket? A. I have stated that I have no recollection of the details; I left all those with Mr. Bliss; my time was too important and occupied too much to be given to such little detailed matters as that.

Q. Was your time too important for you to tap Bennett on the shoulder and tell him, "No such word as fail?" A. I do not think I was there more than two minutes.

Q. Was your time too important for you to tap Bennett on the shoulder and tell him that there must be no such word as fail? A. I was in a hurry to go to the Custom-house, and I have no recollection of any such occurrence as you describe.

Q. You do not recollect anything about the color of the tickets according the such selection of the tokets according the such selection of the tickets according to the such selection of the such tells and the such selection of the such tells and the such sele C 1838.

Q Were you over in the Legislature at the same time vin Tweed! A. No. Sir, with neather of them.

Q. Was the transaction in real estate of which you apoke yesterday the only real estate transaction you yeer had with Tweed, Sweeny, and Connoily, or any of

ever had with Tweed, Sweeny, and Connoily, or any of them? A. It was, Sir. Q. You stated, if I remember rightly, that the date of it was three years ago this June? A. I would not say lune: it may have been July, or August, or September, or that year.

Q. Were you holding these two positions, as Commis-sioner of the wide ang of Broadway and member of the School Beard, when you were appointed Collector!

three information on that subject when he comes on the stand, if you want it.

Q. What is Bennett's business? A. I do not know, Sir; I do not know anything about him.

Q. You say that at that time you were not informed by Bennett that it was going to be a dangerous business, because he had to import men into that district to cast the vote necessary for your purpose? A. Oh, I think such talk is absurd; I never heard it; I never had anything to do with importing people in my life, and I have always been fighting against that theory in every way, shape, and manner.

Q. Can you give a description of the method by which School Beard, when you were appointed Collector's A. Yes, Sir.
Q. How long after your appointment before you received them? A. But a short time: I cannot tell exactly; two or three months.
Q. Who was the counsel of the Tax Commissioners when you were appointed Collector? A. Gen. Arthur.
Q. The present Collector? A. Yes, Sir.
Q. Was the Tax Commission distributed in any way by the Tammany king, when they had appeared in the Legislature? A. Yes, Sir.
Q. Was if repealed? A. No, Sir.
Q. Or modified. A. There were two commissioners originally; they added a fitth.
Q. There were four, you mean, when they added a fitth.
Q. There were four, you mean, when they added a fitth.
Q. Did that give them control of the board? A. Yes, Sir.

Q. Can you give a description of the method by which Q. Can you give a description of a the memory where duties are liquidated; the process? A. Well, that is a very long matter, Sir, and I think I would have to take you to the Custom-house and take the papers and go through in order to tell it.

Q. Can you tell us the method by which duties are liquidated in the Custom-house? A. I would not attempt to do that; I understand how it is, but I do not think I can describe it in language.

Sir. When was that? A. That was a year ago last Winter. It may have been the year before that. Q. It was in '10 or '11-'01 it must have been? A. I think it was two years ago. Q. Was it by the new Board that Gen. Arthur was appointed? A. No, Sir. I do not know that the Commissioners e er were appointed. Q. Did he new Board remove Gen. Arthur, or retain him in office? A. He resigned.
Q. When—before the new Board took office? A. No, Sir.

do that; I understand how it is, but I do not tank I can describe it in language.

Q. You could not state the manner in which duties are liquidated, the process and officers through which it passes in order to ascertain precisely the amount of duty I A. No, Sir; I would not attempt that.

Q. What are the Auditor's duties in the Custom-house! A. The Auditor, I believe, as I understand it, examines every paper that comes—well, it is, to cover what you say, to fix the duties and take charge and audit the whole appoint.

Q. When—before the new Board flow officer A. No. Sir.

Q. How long did he continue in office under the new Board! A. I do not recoilect now; he remained in office until the time that these discussions occurred in the General Committee, and when the point was raised about old positions under Tammany Hall.

Q. Then he remained in office for some time under the new Board! A. Three months, I think.

Q. And when the discussion arose as to Republicans—the old offices under Tammany Hall—he withdrew! A. Yes, Sir.

Q. What was the salary of that office! A. I think it was \$10,000 a year; I mean the office of Counsel of the Tax Commissioners; my recollection is that it was \$10,000 a year.

Q. No., Sif. suppose a merchant has overpaid his duties, and conselers that he is entitied to a rebate, to would apply to the Custom-house officers; probably he would apply to the Custom-house officers; probably he would go—
Q. What would be his channel of relieft A. Well, Sir, if he was to come to me, I would send him to Mr. Clinch, and Mr. Clinch would send him to the officer in charge of the business.
Q. What was the impropriety of holding office under or by the wast to come to me, I would send him to Mr. Clinch and Mr. Clinch would send him to the officer in charge of the business.
Q. Mr. Clinch seems to be a pivot, then? A. He is really the practical working Collector, Sir.
Q. Let me ask you about Clinch; has he not been in the office for a great many years? A. Over 30 years.
Q. Is it not Clinch's long experience that enables him in this way to become the pivot on which the machine of that great office turns? A. It is, Sir; his great experience and his great integrity.
Q. Then it is his experience; it is his long tenure of office? A. He is a great relief and a great comfort to the Collector.
Q. To have such a man of experience and good character? A. To have such a man of experience and good character? A. Yes, Sir.
Q. Is he not allowed to enjoy his own opinions in regard to political matters? A. Mr. Clinch is.
Q. And he attends to his duties, and does that publicly, and is permitted to remain? A. Yes, Sir.
Q. Is he not allowed to enjoy his own opinions in regard to political matters? A. Mr. Clinch is.
Q. And he attends to his duties, and does that publicly, and is permitted to remain? A. Yes, Sir.
Q. Is he not allowed to enjoy his own opinions in regard to the country of the goods for alleged frauds upon the revenue, whether the goods are seized or whether the overner one, whether the goods are seized or whether the overner one, whether the goods are seized or whether the overner one, which is one of the goods in such settlement? Id over the following the matters of the following the matters of the goods in